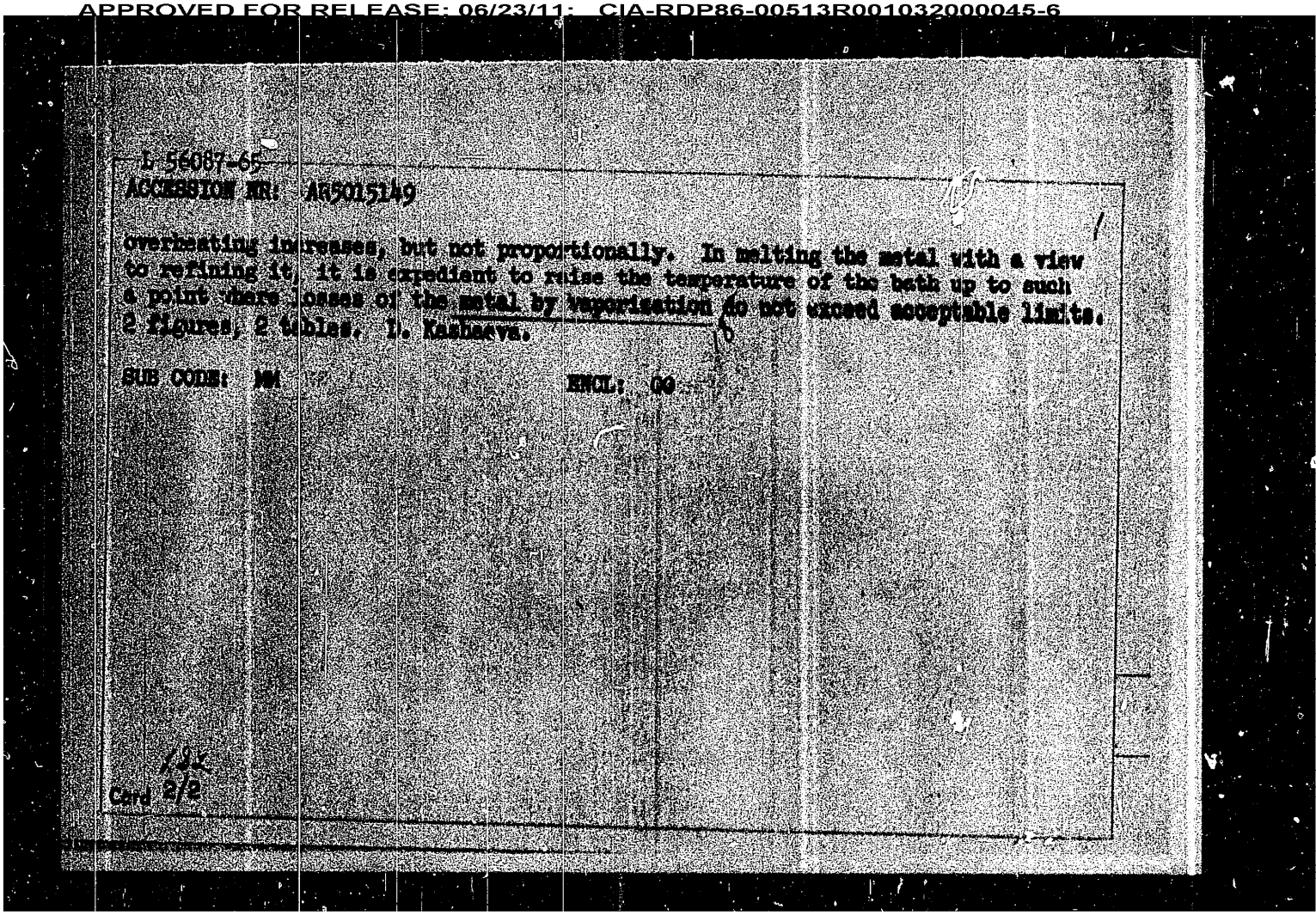
VOLOKH, Yu.A.; MALYSHEV, S.B.

Echinococcosis in southern Kirghizia. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk 2 no.6:41-48 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(KIRGHIZISTAN--HYDATIDS)



L 56087-65
ACCESSION NR: AR5015149

overheating increases, but not proportionally. In melting the metal with a view to refining it, it is expedient to raise the temperature of the bath up to such a point where losses of the metal by vaporization do not exceed acceptable limits. 2 figures, 2 tables, 1. Kashcheva.

SUB CODE: MM ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 56087-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pt-7/Pu-4 IJP(c)
JD/WW/JG
ACCESSION NR: AR5015149 UR/0137/65/000/005/V046/V046 52

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 5V299 51 8

AUTHOR: Paelyanskiy, M. Ya.; Malyshev, S. A.; Tkachev, L. G.; Guttenman, K. D.

TITLE: Investigation of the process of overheating a metal during electron beam melting 44

CITED SOURCE: Elektrotermiya. Nauchno-tekhn. sb., vyp. 39, 1964, 13-20

TOPIC TAGS: overheating, melting, metal, electron beam melting, electron beam heating, metal vaporization, melting point, temperature dependence, iron, zirconium, molybdenum

TRANSLATION: In the laboratory of a MEI electrothermal installation, an investigation was made of the process of remelting Armco iron, zirconium, and molybdenum in an electron beam furnace using a 112 mm diameter ingot mold and 150 kilowatts of power. At the time of melting the temperature of the metal was measured with an optical pyrometer with an accuracy of 60-70°. The measurements showed that in melting the above mentioned metals, they can be heated considerably above the melting temperature. With an increase in power supply, the degree of

Card 1/2

MALYSHEV, S.A., inzh.

Experimental investigation of heat transmission and hydraulic resistance of furnace charges in circulation-type electric resistance furnaces. Trudy MEI no.30:269-286 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1.Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut, Kafedra elektrotermicheskikh ustanovok.
(Electric furnaces) (Heat--Transmission)

Performance of Heaters in High-Temperature Electrical Resistance Furnaces

enough to be used for free-radiating heaters as well as for ribbon and wire heaters placed on a shelf. The shelves should be spaced 85-90 mm or more to avoid shielding and excessive temperature of heaters. The heater ribbon width should be not less than 15 mm to avoid the shielding effect of the shelf boards. To limit mutual shielding between the turns, the minimum pitch of the wire heaters on shelves should be equal to twice the wire diameter, or should exceed 2-2.5 times the ribbon width. All experimental data are tabulated.

B.S.B.

SOV/112-57-6-12491

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 6, p 127 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Svenchanskiy, A. D., Malyshev, S. A.

TITLE: Performance of Heaters in High-Temperature Electrical Resistance Furnaces (Rabota nagrevatel'nykh elementov v vysokotemperaturnykh elektricheskikh pechakh soprotivleniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, 1956, Nr 22, pp 155-173

ABSTRACT: Heater design methods were checked by a specially-constructed experimental installation. The temperature of heaters and the heated body was measured by chromel-alumel thermo-couples; various types of heaters having equal radiating areas were compared. On the basis of experiment, curves were constructed showing the dependence of temperature of a heated body on the power transmitted to the body from the heater for various placements of the heaters within the heating chamber. The experiments showed that the estimated temperatures of various construction heaters were close to the actual temperatures, and that the adopted design methods were accurate

Card 1/2

MALYSHEV, S.A.

Fuel Abstracts
Vol. 14 No. 4
October 1953
Domestic Heating,
Cooking, Lighting,
Etc.

3795. DESIGN OF HEATING ELEMENTS FOR THERMAL CONVECTION [illegible]. Svenchanskii, A.D. and Malyshev, S.A. (Elektri[illegible] [illegible], Nov. 1952, 55-[illegible]). An experimental convection heater [illegible], working with forced draught and a closed pipe system [illegible]. Air speed can be controlled and the air quantity measured. [illegible] elements were made of copper wire [illegible] [illegible] dissipated. [illegible] to the thermal output of [illegible] could be established [illegible], and the heat transfer [illegible] independent of the [illegible] per sq. [illegible]. Neither does it depend [illegible] of the [illegible]. The coefficients were also determined for flow along and across (or through) the elements. The results are useful for [illegible] the electric loading of elements to achieve a certain thermal convection current. S.A.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001032000045-6

MALYSHEV, S.; PROTOPOPOV, S.

A stable transistor amplifier. Radio no.3:28-29 Mr '62.
(MIRA 17:7)

MALYSHEV, R.A.; DANILOV, N.N.

Asiatic snipe Capella stenura Bp. of the Polar Urals. Trudy Inst. biol. UFAN SSSR no.38:149-151 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

MAIYSHEV, P. P.

Karakul Sheep

Practice of leaders in organization of feeding and keeping karakul sheep during the summer, Kar. i zver., 5, no. 3, 1952.

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS. Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

AVER'YANOV, I YA., MALYSHEV, P. F., PUDAGOV, S. K.

Karakul Sheep

Ratio of sexes in karakul lambs under various conditions of development of parents.
Kar. i zver., 5, No. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. Unclassified.

MAKSIMOV, F. F.

MAKSIMOV, F. F. "Biological methods in the struggle with pasture rodents," Karakulevodstvo i zverovodstvo, 1949, No. 3, p. 39-40

SO: U-5240, 17, Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

ABRAMOV, V.V.; MIKHAYLOV, P.A.; KIREYEV, A.A.; MALYSHEV, P.N.; OUPLENKO, Yu.V.

Mechanical methods of testing residual stresses in composition materials. Fiz.-khim. mekh. mat. 1 no.5:605-608 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Mashinostroitel'nyy institut imeni Chubarya, Zaporozh'ye.

MIKHAYLOV, P. A., kand. tekhn. nauk; DUPLENKO, Yu. V., inzh.;
MALYSHEV, P. N., inzh.

Operating conditions of the capron-steel bearing pair. Mashinostroenie no.5:81-85 S-O '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Zaporozhskiy mashinostroitel'nyy institut.

(Bearings(Machinery))

MIKHAYLOV, R.A.; MALYSHEV, P.N.; DUPLENKO, Yu.V.

High-speed screw press for processing polyamides. Plast.massy no.1: 49-52 '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Polyamides) (Power presses)

S/653/61/000/000/044/051
I042/I242

A high-speed screw press for processing...

the utilization of waste material. The productivity of the high-speed press is higher than that of other screw presses and generally decreases with increasing grain size of the raw stock. Parts produced by the screw press have better mechanical properties and are turned out faster than those produced by casting machines or autoclaves. There are 6 figures.

Card 2/2

S/653/61/000/000/044/051
I042/I242

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, P.A., Malyshev, P.N., and Duplenko, Yu.V.

TITLE: A high-speed screw press for processing polyamides

SOURCE: Plastmassy v mashinostroyenii i priborostroyenii. Pervaya resp. nauch.-tekh. konfer. po vopr. prim. plastmass v mashinostr. i priborostr., Kiev, 1959. Kiev, Gostekhizdat, 1961, 503-509

TEXT: The screw press described here is superior to other such presses because the high turning speed of its screw minimizes the thermal destruction of the material and insures a uniform temperature distribution in the melt. The high-speed screw press works well when the material is heated by its own friction. The application of vacuum to the melt during its transport by the screw decreases sharply its content of low-molecular weight fractions and allows

Card 1/2

Antifriction properties of caprone...

shrinkage of caprone components and raises their thermal conductivity, but does not improve their antifriction properties. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/081/62/000/016/028/043
B168/B186

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, P. A., Duplenko, Yu. V., Malyshev, P. N.

TITLE: Antifriction properties of caprone

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 16, 1962, 525, abstract 16P97 (In collection: Plastmassy v mashinostr. i priborostr., Kiyev, Gostekhizdat USSR, 1961, 341-348)

TEXT: The authors investigated the physical, mechanical and antifriction properties of caprone as an engineering material, determining the friction coefficient in its dependence on specific pressures, sliding velocities, type of lubricant and technology used for manufacture of the caprone components. It was found that caprone bushes and collars can be widely used at friction points with thin and heavy lubricants at $\leq$ 80-85°C; that under conditions of friction with degraded lubricant it is advisable to use caprone with graphite added; that the antifriction properties of caprone vary with the technology used in processing it; that normalization of caprone in boiling water reduces its antifriction properties; and that introduction of aluminum and bronze powder into the caprone reduces

Card 1/2

MIKHAYLOV, P.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; DUPLENKO, Yu.V.; MALYSHEV, P.N., assistent.

Data on properties of capron as a material used in the [illegible] of machinery. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; [illegible] 58-60 [illegible]
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Zaporozhskiy mashinostroitel'nyy institut.
(Materials) (Nylon)

studies on the optimum processes and means of caprone heat treatment. They point out that caprone can also be used under operational conditions. There are 9 figures.

covered by a caprone layer 0.1 to 0.3 mm thick. The authors drew the following conclusions on the basis of their results: 1) Caprone may be used for bearings with lubricants of low and high viscosity. The friction coefficient of caprone on steel with lubricants of low viscosity and without cooling differs only slightly from that of bronze. The wear of a caprone bearing and a steel shaft operating with lubricants is very low compared to the wear of a bronze bearing and a steel shaft. 2) The use of caprone with graphite addition is recommended for friction with sparse lubrication. 3) The loading capacity of metal bearings with caprone coating is much higher than that of pure caprone bearings. 4) Caprone bearings operate satisfactorily at a lubricating-oil temperature of up to 80-85°C. 5) The antifriction properties of caprone depend on its manufacturing method. The friction coefficient and wear of caprone samples made with an extruder press are lower than those of samples produced by other means. 6) The antifriction properties of caprone are impaired by normalizing in boiling water. 7) The addition of aluminum and bronze powders reduces the shrinkage of caprone parts, increases their thermal conductivity, but does not improve their antifriction properties. 8) Special attention should be paid to structural changes of caprone during normalizing. The authors suggest

S/191/60/000/004/009/015
B016/B058

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, P. A., Duplenko, Yu. V., Malyshev, P. N.

TITLE: The Antifriction Properties of Caprone

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 4, pp. 38-41

TEXT: The authors report on their studies of the physico-mechanical and antifriction properties of caprone in the Laboratory "Detali mashin" (Machine Parts) of the Zaporozhskiy mashinostroitel'nyy institut (Zaporozh'ye Machine Construction Institute) in cooperation with plants of the Zaporozhskiy sovnarkhoz (Zaporozh'ye Council of National Economy). The dependence of the friction coefficient on the specific pressure, rubbing speed, type of lubricant, and manufacturing method of the caprone parts was studied. A specially redesigned "МИ" ("MI") machine was used for this purpose. The following caprone samples were studied: 1) large samples from the Zaporozhskiy zavod "Kommunar" (Zaporozh'ye "Kommunar" Plant); 2) samples molten in an autoclave; and 3) samples produced with the extruder press designed by the authors. Moreover, samples were studied which contained graphite, aluminum, and bronze powders, as well as metal samples

Card 1/3

SOV/22-59-2-21/34

Experimental Data on the Anti-Friction Properties of Caprom-

machine parts which are not cooled provided the working temperature does not exceed 8[illegible]. There are 5 figures.

Card 3/3

Experimental Data on the Anti-Friction Properties of Caprone

can work satisfactorily under moist conditions since their swelling on water absorption is negligable. Caprone parts do not absorb mineral oil and cannot dry-out and are consequently more suitable than leather or oil-resistant rubber for hydraulic packings. Caprone liners and sleeves can be used for anti-friction parts with thick or with liquid lubricants. The coefficient of friction against steel using liquid lubricant without cooling is little different from the coefficient of friction of a bronze bearing and the wear coefficient of caprone is 10 to 100 times less than with lubricated bronze and steel friction pairs. Under conditions of reduced lubrication caprone bearings should have graphite added but, with sufficient lubrication, graphited caprone is not advantageous. The cost of caprone parts per unit volume is 6 times less than the cost of the cheapest bronze parts. Caprone sleeves and liners can be used instead of "Textolite" and laminated wood for lubricated

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, P.A., Cand. of Tech. Sciences; SOV/122-59-2-11/34 Malyshev, S.N. Eng.; and Duplenko, Yu.V., Eng.

TITLE: Experimental Data on the Anti-Friction Properties of Kapron (Caprone) (Nekotoryye opytnyye dannyye ob antifrikstionnykh svoystvakh kapron)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 35-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Tests were made on simulated bearings with strips of caprone supporting a steel shaft 30 mm diameter. Rubbing speed varied from 0.417 to 2.4 metres/sec under bearing pressures of 30 to 55 kg/cm^2. Fig 1 shows turning moment versus total revolutions for different loads at a constant rubbing speed of 0.524 m/sec. Fig 2 shows coefficient of friction against bearing pressure. In both cases the bearing was lubricated with machine oil. Fig 3 shows the same but without circulation of oil i.e. without cooling. Fig 4 shows the relation between friction and rubbing speed using an auto-lubricant. Fig 5 shows friction versus bearing pressure and rubbing speed for polyamide specimens containing 2 to 2.5% of "silver graphite", again lubricated with an auto-lubricant. The authors' conclusions are: caprone parts

Card 1/3

MALYSHEV, P. N., GALITOVE, G. B., [illegible], P. A.

"A mixed infection of cattle with Q rickettsiosis and brucellosis." p. 129

Desyatoye Soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnoochagovym boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 284pp.

The Welding of Primary Cast Iron by the Cold Method

iron parts, a steel electrode of 3-5 mm in diameter is used. For welding the piston of the diesel engine MAN, groovers are made (Figure 4), to which 4 welding seams are applied with different electrodes. There are 4 diagrams.

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Malyshev, P.K., and Vasil'yev, N.V.

TITLE: The Welding of Primary Cast Iron Parts by the Cold Method (Svarka otvetstvennykh chugunnykh detaley kholodnym sposobom)

PERIODICAL: Tsement, 1958, Nr 6, pp 31-32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At cement plants, many piston engines are used. These engines often break down because of crack formation in the piston heads. It is here recommended to weld these cracks using a method developed by the engineer, M.V. Lyubimov. The welding may be done with a-c of 50 to 100 amp. depending on the thickness of the welded part. The electrode is made of red copper wire 3-6 mm in diameter. Tin plating 6-9 mm broad is wound around it (Figure 2). The electrode is coated with a flux. The welded part must be 1.5 - 3 mm distant from the electrode. For welding cast

MALYSHEV, P.

Methodology for calculating differential incomes. Vop.ekon. no.5: 97-102 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Tatarsk District--Colledtive farms--Finance)

MALYSHEV, N.Z.

Lvov Motorbus Plant. Avt. prom. no.1:39-40 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. L'vovskiy avtobusnyy zavod.
(Lvov--Automobile industry)

VASIL'YEV, L.L.; MALYSHEV, N.N.

Effect of aeroionization on the healing rate of experimentally produced burns. Uch.zap.Lev.un.no.138:212-22? '52. (MLRA 9:6)

1.Otdel obshchey fiziologii nervnoy sistemy Leningradskogo instituta mozga imeni V.M.Bekhtereva.
(ELECTROTHERAPEUTICS)

L 08398-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6032178 SOURCE CODE: UR/0069/66/028/005/0692/0695

AUTHOR: Martynenko, G. P. (Moscow); Malyshev, N. I. (Deceased; Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Adsorption of copper from aqueous solutions on the surface of gallium arsenide

SOURCE: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 28, no. 5, 1966, 692-695

TOPIC TAGS: gallium arsenide, adsorption, copper

ABSTRACT: The adsorption of copper ions on polished gallium arsenide from aqueous HCl, KOH, H_2SO_4 and H_2O solutions was studied by using the Cu^{64} radioisotope tracer. The absorption isotherms were determined, and it was found that the adsorption increases with decreasing pH of the solution. Maximum adsorption was observed in the case of KOH. At a Cu^{64} concentration of 10^{-7} g/ml in the alkaline solution, the adsorption amounted to 5×10^{-8} g/cm^3. In all cases (H_2O, acidic and alkaline solutions) the adsorption was irreversible. The distribution of copper over the surface of gallium arsenide was determined by radiography and showed that the adsorption is most pronounced in pits, cracks, scratches, fused metal contacts, and p-n junctions. In order to minimize contamination with copper, acid rather than alkaline etchants are recommended for treatment of gallium arsenide surfaces. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 07,20/ SUBM DATE: 24Mar65/ OTH REF: 006

Card 1/2 afs UDC: 541.183.24

L 10764-67

ACC NR: AT6028976

investigated properties, especially a regularity between the temperature and composition of the ferrite, on one hand, and the specific electrical resistivity and heat conductivity, on the other. The obtained data indicate that the decisive role in determining these properties is played by the electrons located in apices of the crystal lattice. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 22Dec65/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 3/3

At these conditions it is possible to observe the variations of physical properties in ferrites changing from a normal spinel structure to mixed and reversed structure. The effect of temperature upon the heat conductivity λ and upon specific electrical conductivity ρ of various compositions of this ferrite system is illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. A definite correlation was established between the

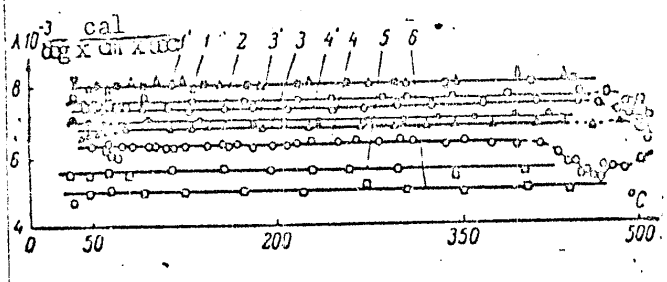


Fig. 1. Coefficient of thermal conductivity for Ni-Cd ferrites as a function of temperature (see Table for composition)

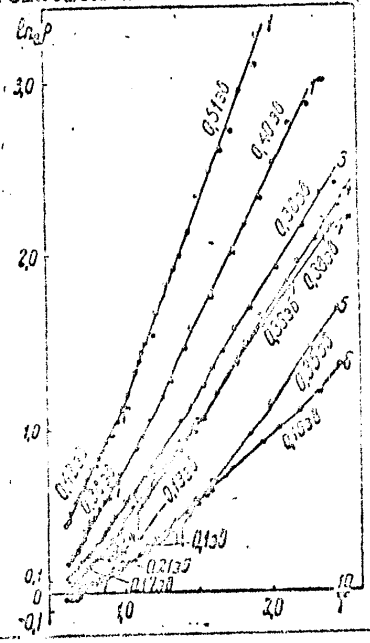


Fig. 2. $\ln \rho$ for Ni-Cd ferrites as a function of $1/T$ (see Table for composition)

L 19764-67 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HB

ACC NR: AT6028976 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0071/0075

AUTHORS: Chechernikov, V. I.; Speranskaya, N. M.; Malyshev, N. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Magnetic, thermal, and electrical properties of nickel-cadmium ferrites

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po ferritam. 4th, Minsk. Fizicheskiye i fizikokhimicheskiye svoystva ferritov (Physical and physicochemical properties of ferrites); doklady soveshchaniya. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1966, 71-75

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite, electric resistance, magnetic susceptibility, heat conductivity, nickel compound, cadmium compound

ABSTRACT: Specific electrical resistance, heat conductivity, and magnetic susceptibility of nickel-cadmium ferrites have been studied as functions of temperature within a temperature range up to 500C. The chemical composition of the specimens is listed in Table 1

Specimen	Chemical analysis, wt.%		
	Fe_2O_3	NiO	CdO
1	65,2	24,4	10,4
2	63,9	20,8	15,3
3	61,8	17,5	20,7
4	61,4	14,3	24,3
5	57,6	5,4	37,0
6	55,4	0	44,6

Card 1/3

L 9878-66
ACC NR: AP5025159

3

and at $T>\Theta_f$ followed the Neel law. The magnetic susceptibility near the Curie ferromagnetic point ($T\geq\Theta_f$) was a function of the magnetic field intensity. The study showed that both the electric and the heat conductivity in nickel-cobalt ferrites behaved in the same manner. The electric conductivity was caused mainly by electron transitions between the iron ions, whereas thermal conductivity was controlled by lattice vibrations. The authors thank Professor E. I. Kondorskii for his advice. Orig. art. has; 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: MM,IC/ SUBM DATE: 12May64/ NR REF SOV: 002/ OTHER: 000

44,55

Card 3/3

had inflections, before and after which the known law $\rho = Ae^{(F/kT)}$ was applicable. The electric resistivity (ρ) and the energy of activation (A), according to the value of the curve inclinations, decreased with increased amounts of cadmium in the nickel-cadmium ferrites. It was possible that the increased amount of cadmium ions changed the lattice constant and the distribution of ions in the sublattice. The effect of temperature on heat conductivity (λ) was studied in the temperature range of 20-500C by the V. E. Mikryukov and N. M. Speranskii method (Inzhenerno-fizicheskii zhurnal VI, 1962). The λ in each sample was constant. This indicated that the law λ T const., which was supposedly characteristic of bodies having a thermal lattice conductivity, was not applicable to the nickel-cadmium ferrites. The thermal conductivity of nickel-cadmium ferrites was basically affected by the lattice vibrations. The value of λ decreased with increased amounts of cadmium ferrites. This was evidently caused by structure distortions in the lattice affected by the addition of cadmium ions having an atom radius much larger than nickel and iron. A study of the microstructure of samples suggested that the thermal conductivity of nickel-cadmium ferrites decreased with increased average grain size. Magnetic susceptibility at 100-200C, i.e. in the region of the Curie point, changed little and monotonically. Then it decreased rapidly with decreased temperature

[illegible]

ACC NR: AP5024597 [illegible]

AUTHOR: Chechernikov, V. I.; [illegible]

TITLE: Electrical, thermal, and some magnetic properties of [illegible] ferrites

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya III. Fizika, astronomiya, [illegible] 1965, 45-[illegible]

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite, nickel compound, cadmium compound, [illegible] heat conductivity, hardness, magnetic susceptibility, [illegible]

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the [illegible] coefficient (λ), magnetic susceptibility, microhardness, and [illegible] cadmium ferrites containing variable amounts of [illegible] (1.5-[illegible]), and [illegible]. The electric conductivity was measured by the [illegible] method in the temperature range of [illegible] paramagnetic regions. The [illegible]

Card 1/2